

"A Vici Week."



This is the trade-mark for Robert H. Foerderer's products, the man who has built by far the largest business of this kind in all the world. See it on leather, it means

Vici Kid,

the best of all kid. Soft as buckskin, durable as calf, dressy as patent leather. This is what drove French Kid from the market and made a new standard of kid excellence. No one but Mr. Foerderer makes Vici Kid—no one else can make it. See this mark on a shoe dressing, it means

Vici Dressing,

the most marvellous life-keeper and life-restorer for kid shoes or any shoes. It keeps them young and mellow, and should double their wear. See it on a shoe polish, it is

Vici Polish,

the perfection of a kid-shoe-shine-bringer. Each of these is the creation of one man, and are made only by him. A perfect leather and a perfect treatment for leather while in wear.

Always ask for VICI KID shoes, VICI DRESSING, and VICI POLISH. Then you'll get the best of best.

During the coming week we shall make our customers acquainted with the special merits of Vici Kid and the Vici Dressings. One is as important as the other. The best of leather will not give up its best service unless cared for properly. The shoes you buy of us may possess every element of satisfaction, but if neglected when in use you will fail to get it from them.

We shall have a ladies' maid all this week in our shoe department to tell you of the Vici Kid and to teach you how to properly care for it, or for any other leather, when in use. The lesson is one well worth learning.

As a Fitting Climax to the week's work we shall make Saturday, June 10th,

Dolls' Day

at our store. On that day we have arranged to give a pair of Dolls' Vici Kid slippers to every girl in Richmond who, accompanied by a parent, brings her doll to the store. No matter how big the doll or how little, or how odd its feet are shaped, we have a pair of slippers ready for it, or we will have them made to order.

We want every woman, child and man hereabout to know Vici Kid, the best of all kid for shoe wear. We want them to know the genuine, and that it costs no more than an imitation. We want them all to know that there is no dressing for kid shoes, or any fine shoes, for that matter, the equal of Vici Dressing.

C. F. CRASS SHEE CO.,
313 EAST BROAD.

QUERIES & ANSWERS.

THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR STAMPING NOTE OR CHECK.

VALUE OF CONFEDERATE BILLS.

Biography of Senator Daniel—The Tax on Bonds and Deeds—Problem Regarding the Movements of a Courier—Etc.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Will you please repeat the poem, "St. Peter at the Gate" in your next Sunday's issue? AN OLD RICHMOND BOY.

South Norwalk, Conn.

Please excuse us. We published it a few weeks ago.

Senator Daniel's Biography.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Can you inform me if there has been published a "life" or "biography" of John W. Daniel, and if so, where it can be obtained? J. J. D.

New York.

Numerous biographical sketches of Senator Daniel have been published in magazines and newspapers, but we cannot recall any books on this subject. The Senator himself would doubtless give you full information about the matter.

Tax on Bonds and Deeds.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Please tell us what papers, such as deeds, bonds, etc., require revenue stamps, and how much is required in each case? Burr Hill, Va. N. S. B.

Your question is too indefinite. There are many kinds of deeds and bonds which are taxable, but it would require too much space to enumerate them all. If you write to the collector of customs of your district he will doubtless send you a circular covering the entire schedule.

Incompatible Offices.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Please answer this question: A postmaster, and is elected justice of the peace. Can he hold both offices? Old Town, Va. M. S. P.

We think not. Section 163 of the Code of 1887 provides that no person shall be capable of holding any office or post under the Constitution of Virginia, who holds any office or post of profit, trust, or emolument, civil or military, under the government of the United States.

Section 164, as amended by Acts 1897-98, page 455, mentions some qualifications, but a justice of the peace is not included in the list. Members of Congress can act as justices, and fourth-class postmasters as notaries, but there are apparently no exceptions to meet your case.

The Penalty for Spitting.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Suppose a poor man is fined for spitting on the sidewalk, and he fails to pay his fine. Can he be sent to jail in default, and if so, will the city or State have to pay his board and the fees of the City Sergeant in his case? Suppose 1,000 men failed to pay the fine and were sent to jail. The fees would be enormous, and would raise the wrath of the taxpayers. JACKSON, MISS.

The city ordinance imposes a fine of from \$2 to \$5 for this offense, but the Police Justice says he hardly feels authorized to send a person to jail in default of payment. He has authority, however, to collect the fine by levying an execution. The man who has no property might thus escape, while his more prosperous neighbor could be made to pay.

A Question About Flowers.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: I have been told by a young lady of your city that it was considered bad form to appear in public in Richmond wearing any other flowers but violets or American beauties. B. F. JACKSON, MISS.

Your friend who gave you this astonishing information is badly mistaken. We believe that as a general thing Richmond ladies prefer violets or American Beauties roses to other flowers, but our young society men can attest the fact that they are quite thankful for flowers of any sort. Hyacinths, lilies of the valley, carnations, and roses of all kinds are popular with the ladies here. Barring the fact that every girl aims to wear what most becomes her, we know no rules or regulations governing the use of flowers for personal ornamentation. Possibly the ladies with a dozen American Beauties may be a little prouder of her sweetheart than the maid with only a handful of carnations, but the latter would be quite as safe from criticism. And maybe, too, she has the most appreciative lover.

Value of Confederate Notes.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: I notice in the issue of the Dispatch dated May 23d an article stating that some of the Confederate bank-notes are worth their face value, and some even more than their face value. Will you kindly let me know through your Query column, where I could get information as to what are the dates, denominations, or series of these notes, and greatly obliged? C. H. ADAMS, VA.

We are unable to give our friend the information desired. All we can say is

that in most cities of the size of Richmond there are collectors, and such Confederate notes as you have would better be shown them. If they wish to purchase, they will make offers. This is all we can say, without departing from the rules laid down for the government of this department of the Dispatch, and which appear under the heading "Notices to correspondents."

Stamps for Negotiable Instruments.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: In the case of a note, or check, given without being stamped, as the law requires, who has violated the law—the one who gives the instrument, or the one who receives and holds it? This is a disputed point. F. M. B.

Dwale, Va.

Section 7 of the laws and regulations concerning documentary and proprietary stamps provides that persons who make, sign, or issue any instrument, or document, without the same being duly stamped, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, or, upon conviction, subject to a fine of not more than \$100; and, furthermore, such instrument, or document, shall not be competent evidence in any court.

Section 10 provides that if any person shall make, sign, or issue, or cause to be made, signed, or issued, or shall accept, or pay, or cause to be accepted or paid, with design to evade the payment of any stamp tax, any bill of exchange, draft, or order, or promissory note, for the tax imposed by this act, without the same being duly stamped, he, she, or they, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, or, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$200, at the discretion of the court.

We cannot undertake to discuss your question at length. The law, its provisions, and its qualifications are too voluminous for condensation. You had better get the literature from the Internal Revenue authorities.

The Courier Problems.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Will you kindly publish the following query, and answer same in your next issue: How far does a courier travel in going from front to rear and back to front again of an army forty miles long, when in the mean time the army marches forty miles? Please show work with answer. STANDARDSVILLE, VA. A. B. C.

Suppose the courier travels n times the distance travelled by the army. The courier travels to the rear while the army travels to the front, and the first distance is n times the second, and forty will be n times the last plus once the last distance or, $(1 + n)$ times last distance.

$40 = n \times \text{distance travelled by the army}$

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